

SHALL BRUTALITY BE ELIMINATED FROM FOOTBALL?

The season's gridiron fatalities have stirred more or less agitation among football men, according to Captain Palmer E. Pierce, president of the Intercollegiate Athletic Association of the United States, there is likely to be some further reform in the game when the association meets in New York on December 28. Captain Pierce points out that the reform from the numerous fatalities to more open football was brought about by the efforts of the intercollegiate association in 1906, and he believes that if the same is to be done still, it will be this same organization that will have to do it.

Captain Pierce does not hesitate to state that the effect of accidents this season shows that changes in the game which will insure safer competition on the football field are desirable, and he even goes so far as to say it is not out of the question to adopt a style of football which will eliminate tackling as in the English game.

In the course of his remarks, Captain Pierce says: "The year 1935 was memorable in the athletic world, because of a campaign waged against the various abuses that had grown up in college athletics. The game of football was under special fire of criticism, and the rules of play were severely handled by the public press. The football rules committee was charged with being a self-conscious, self-perpetuating and irresponsible body, which, in order to make the rules more favorable to the playing material available at particular

institutions, had degraded a once noble sport to the plane of a brutal gladiatorial contest.

"The agitation finally reached such a height that in December, 1906, a national convention of representatives from the universities and colleges of the United States was called to consider the subject of college athletics, especially the rules of play. The movement was great enough to induce sixty-eight institutions from all parts of the country to send delegates.

Warm Welcome.

"This new committee received a warm and friendly welcome from the old rules committee, which by itself was unable to accomplish the changes in the playing rules demanded by the public on account of its requirement of a unanimous vote to change any of the existing playing provisions.

"As a result of the amalgamation, sensible working provisions for their own guidance were adopted by the combined football committee and the necessary reforms in the playing rules were adopted. In addition, means were instituted for securing more efficient and better controlled officials. Four seasons have passed since this meeting, and it is certainly not saying too much to state that there resulted from this conference many of the desired reforms in the matter of rules of play and of efficient and impartial officials for American college football. The game has been made more open, the opportunities for unnecessary roughness or for brutality have been minimized, and lists of efficient officials who

have been carefully instructed in the proper interpretation of the rules, have been published.

"The recent serious accidents resulting in the deaths of several players have, however, again started a new agitation for either the abrogation of the American game of football, or such changes in the rules as will make fatal accidents unheard of. The American game of football sprang from the old Rugby game of England. In the latter country two styles of game are now played—the Rugby and the Association. In neither of these is tackling permitted. As a result, there are few fatalities.

"Greater preparation, both mental and physical, is required for the American game than for either the Rugby or Association. The game is extremely strenuous, and requires of its devotees great self-sacrifice. Its possibility for strategy renders it most attractive to the average American youth. To play the game successfully the youth must have a fine physique, perfect condition, great physical courage and endurance, and, in addition, what is known as football sense.

"At the English universities the students join in games of football with out any special preparation. In the United States, on the contrary, the playing of the game is a serious matter, that requires special work of mind as well as body. The fitting of a college eleven for a championship contest is quite similar to the preparation of an army for a battle. In consequence, the American game has a tinge of the gladiatorial contest, and, with its box

office receipts, of commercialism that of an ancient and British cousin.

"Now, the question is, Are we to adopt the foreign game and abandon our own? Or, are we to modify the playing rules of the American sport so as to permit the game to go on as at present played? These questions can only be solved by some such organization as the intercollegiate association. This body resulted from the 1906 agitation against football.

For Same Control.

"This national association was formed to organize and perpetuate the work of same control of collegiate sports, and incidentally to support representative rules committees. It encourages local governing bodies, which shall receive their ideals from the national association. It studies the question of amateurism and endeavors to spread the knowledge of this important athletic subject. It strives to elevate, to educate. It hopes to make sport for sports sake the controlling spirit at all institutions of learning. It discourages commercialism and encourages true amateurism. It believes the use of intercollegiate athletics for advertising purposes should be frowned upon. It strives to co-ordinate, in their proper relations, athletic and academic work. It avoids dissensions, especially those seeking outlets in the public prints. It favors the honor system in collegiate athletics. It cultivates high ideals of conduct on every field of sport. It hopes to bring into being such a sporting spirit in every collegiate body that the fellow who does not play fair, who intentionally

injured an opponent, who lies about his eligibility status, will be ostracized. It carries on its work by means of organized effort, by publication and by the support of football and basketball rules committees. The subject of track athletics, and may extend its influence to the rest of the field.

"The football rules are again much criticized, and it remains to be seen just what this representative body of colleges will do about it when it meets in New York on December 28.

"It is much to be regretted that Yale, Harvard, Princeton and Cornell have refused to join this organized effort for same control of collegiate sports. The membership of these universities have refused to even send a visiting delegate to the meeting. They have been importuned time and again to join in this unselfish effort to improve and control college sports, but they have refused to do so.

He left Cleveland last August, he said, and was employed in Washington at the library. He gave his home address as No. 29, East North Street, Wooster, Ohio, where his mother, Mrs. Flora B. Reid, now lives. After meeting Blanche Ferguson, he said, their acquaintance ripened quickly into love, and they planned to marry and carry out their morbid intentions.

They left Washington a week ago, he said, and arrived in New York, where they were to end their lives. He just agreed upon, they decided to delay carrying it out until the morning of Sunday night, they came to Hartford and registered at Long's hotel.

Frank McPhee, Waterbury Athlete, Risks Life to Save Lineman.

WATERBURY, CONN., November 14.—Frank McPhee, a well known athlete, and Thomas Judson, a telephone lineman, are lying side by side in the city hospital, the latter having been burned while at work on a pole, and McPhee injured in catching Judson as he fell unconscious, after suffering the full current from two crossed electric light wires.

Judson was making a splice on the pole when one of his rubber gloves fell off. In reaching out to steady himself he gripped an arc light wire, pulled it into contact with another heavily charged, and as the two burst into flame fell back on the cross tree unconscious and past power to help himself. He was thirty feet from the ground, and to rescue him meant not only to climb the pole, but to disengage him from the snarling wires.

McPhee knows nothing of electricity, but seeing the lineman's plight started to climb the pole. He was half way up when he saw Judson's hold loosen, and the lineman began to slip from the cross-tree where he was suspended. He had a spring McPhee leaped clear of the pole and with outstretched arms braced himself for the shock of the falling body.

The two men went to the ground with the force of Judson's fall, and both when picked up seemed to be dead. They were rushed to the hospital in an ambulance.

Physicians said that Judson was so burned and shocked by contact with the current that he probably will die from his injuries. McPhee suffered severe internal injuries in catching Judson, but it was believed that there was no hope for him. Later he rallied, and it is thought now that with his fine physique he may pull through.

OPERATES ON FIRST PATIENT HE SEES

Happens to Be Wrong Boy, Who Calls to Be Treated for Headache.

DENVER, COL., November 14.—Visiting the office of a physician to be treated for a mild case of headache and after a casual greeting to be hustled into an inner room, placed upon an operating table, rendered unconscious by an anesthetic and then have a serious operation performed, was the queer experience from which Edgar Reed, nineteen years old, of 815 Third Street, has just recovered after having been ill in bed for nearly two months.

The doctor, a prominent Denver physician, was expecting another young man, who had made arrangements for the operation in question. Young Reed is similar in appearance to the young man, as the doctor without asking the question, took it for granted that Reed was the one to be operated upon and went ahead with the job.

Reed, who is a carpenter, arose the morning of the day when he was operated upon with slight headache. He thought that it might develop into some illness, advised him to see a doctor.

He entered the office and waited a moment until the doctor appeared from the inner room.

"How are you this morning?" was the greeting.

"Feeling pretty bad," the boy returned.

Without further conversation he was taken into the inner room and prepared for the table.

Ignoring that the usual practices of surgery, the boy supposed that an examination was merely on tap, so he made no objection. Presently an anesthetic was administered and he sank into unconsciousness. When he arose from the table, two hours later, he was barely able to get home.

"STATE-WIDE" ISSUE COMES UP TONIGHT

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] NEWPORT NEWS, VA., November 14.—Delegates attending the Methodist Conference of Virginia occupied the pupils of practically all the Protestant churches on the Peninsula to-day and a number of them preached in Richmond, Norfolk and other nearby cities.

The conference will resume its sessions at Newport News to-morrow, and a great volume of business remains to be attended to. It is probable that two meetings daily will be held until adjournment, which is expected to be before the body in which the State at large is most interested—State-wide prohibition—will be discussed to-morrow night, the report of the temper-

URGED TO SUICIDE BY THE WOMAN MOUNT MCKINLEY

Frederick Reid Tells Hartford Police of Flight With Blanche Ferguson.

ASHAMED OF ESCAPE SEEK TO DISCREDIT COOK

Both Had Agreed to End Their Lives When Money Was Exhausted.

HARTFORD, CONN., November 14.—When informed that the companion of the last two weeks, Miss Blanche Ferguson, of Langley, Va., was dead, Frederick Reid, of Cleveland, Ohio, told the police the reasons which prompted the woman to commit suicide and his own attempt to die were that they were ashamed of their escape from the Fairbanks expedition, which Miss Ferguson was desperate when he told her that he was married and had a wife and child in New York. Reid is recovering at the Hartford Hospital.

Reid said he met Miss Ferguson two weeks ago in Washington. When questioned as to his previous life, he refused to give details aside from the fact that he was employed by the Van Horn Company of Cleveland, Ohio, where he had worked for three years. He admitted that he was married and had three children.

He left Cleveland last August, he said, and was employed in Washington at the library. He gave his home address as No. 29, East North Street, Wooster, Ohio, where his mother, Mrs. Flora B. Reid, now lives. After meeting Blanche Ferguson, he said, their acquaintance ripened quickly into love, and they planned to marry and carry out their morbid intentions.

They left Washington a week ago, he said, and arrived in New York, where they were to end their lives. He just agreed upon, they decided to delay carrying it out until the morning of Sunday night, they came to Hartford and registered at Long's hotel.

Thursday night was the time they selected to carry out their intentions, and the bottle of morphine, he explained, was divided between them. In telling of the episode, Reid manifested an unusual feeling.

In telling of his meeting with Blanche Ferguson, he said that he did not know exactly where she lived, but believed it was in Ninth Street, Washington. He said he had left all his personal belongings in that city. He said he had not seen his wife since August.

His mother is wealthy, Reid said. She had been told of his attempt at suicide, but was informed that he is ill in a hospital.

"HANGME FOR ALL, BEGS ONE OF FIVE

"No, We'll Die With You," Cry Men to Plea of Comrade.

BASIN, WYO., November 14.—"If you can save the lives of my four friends by hanging me, for God's sake, hang me," Herbert Brink, convicted murderer, at a conference of his attorneys, the prosecuting attorney, and the judge of the court before whom Brink was in connection with the big war between the cattle men and sheep men of the range.

"No," interposed George Sablin, one of the cattle men charged equally with Brink. "If you cannot save Brink, we'll all die here together." Dixon and Alexander, also alleged accomplices of Brink, declared that they stood with Sablin, and would live or die with him.

The five men are charged with making a raid on a sheep camp and shooting three herders to death. Brink was found guilty.

The trial of the others was to have begun yesterday. The evidence against the four is practically the same as that which brought a verdict of guilty against Brink.

After Brink had been found guilty a conference was held between the other convicted men, their lawyers and the prosecuting attorney, at which the offer was made to the four that if they would plead guilty they would be given twenty-year sentences in prison, but that Brink would be hanged. If they refused to plead guilty, if they returned a verdict against them, Brink thereupon insisted that he would stand for the gallows with Brink. After two hours' conference, it was agreed that all five should receive twenty-year sentences.

PLAYER DROPS DEAD IN BASKETBALL GAME

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] PHILADELPHIA, PA., November 14.—"I can't see, fellows, help me," said George Martin Reinhardt, nineteen years old, of 2718 N. 5th St., who was killed and fell during a game of basketball between the Triangle and Bridesburg Athletic Clubs in St. Timothy's gymnasium last night.

Reinhardt was a member of the Bridesburg team, and had done brilliant work, shooting several baskets. Players of both teams were shocked when the tragic death of the young man stopped. The funeral will be held Tuesday afternoon.

ANCE committee having been made a special order for that time. The delegates are not concerned themselves greatly about the matter, as there is a question that the report as prepared by Dr. James Cannon, Jr., will be adopted without change.

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Alaskans Plan to Start This Week to Establish Stations on Route.

SEATTLE, WASH., November 14.—Taking the field in advance of other foes of the North Pole, in an effort to discredit his story of the ascent of Mount McKinley in 1906, an expedition is planning to leave Fairbanks, Alaska, within a week to establish a chain of supply stations as close to the summit as they can reach before next summer.

The party is headed by Thomas Lloyd, a Kantishna River district miner, and Harry Karstens, a guide, of Fairbanks, both of whom have spent much time in the foothills of the Alaskan range and are said to be especially well-equipped to reach the summit by a pass which until they announced its existence recently was known only to half a dozen persons.

Wealthy miners of the Fairbanks district, who profess disbelief in Dr. Cook's story as set forth in "The Top of the Continent," which the explorer published last year, are backing the Fairbanks expedition. Members of the expedition itself also have contributed freely to its expenses.

When Charles Sheldon, of New York, was hunting specimens and collecting biological data a year ago at the base of Mount McKinley for the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D. C., he employed Karstens as his packer and guide. Karstens told him that the foothills both men became interested in an investigation of Dr. Cook's assertion that he had scaled the summit of the peak in 1906.

Having reached the conclusion that the summit of Mount McKinley had not been reached, the specimen hunters set about the location of a feasible route to the top. Mr. Sheldon entertained the idea that at some future time he might return to Alaska and attempt to reach the summit. Dr. Cook had accomplished.

Working from their camp at the headquarters of the Toklat River, Sheldon and Karstens made a pass through the great bench of precipitous rock that Edward Barrill, one of Dr. Cook's guides, had said was the barrier to the peak's highest peak. There they found a route to the summit.

Next summer the party, traveling light, will be able to make a dash to the summit. The expedition will establish a camp, and can then make many attempts to reach the summit. Should even a dozen attempts to scale the peak fail, the expedition will not be forced to abandon its object, as it never will be more than a day's travel from plenty of supplies.

Alaskans believe that the expedition's chances for success are very great, and that the expedition are confident that they will prove Dr. Cook's story of his climb was false, as has been charged by his guides, Barrill and Pringle.

REMARKABLE INCREASE OF RICE PRODUCTION

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 14.—Rice forms the chief cereal food of about one-half of the world's population, and the United States produces about one-half. Curiously enough, the quantity of these two cereals produced apparently differs but little, the latest estimate placing the world's rice crop at about 175,000,000,000 pounds and the wheat crop at about 190,000,000,000 pounds.

The above facts are presented in a bulletin from the Department of Commerce and Labor, dealing with the remarkable increase in rice production in this country, and with the markets offered for this particular commodity, especially in countries commercially adjacent to the United States.

In the last decade the rice production in the United States has equalled that of the half-century immediately preceding. Over \$500,000,000 worth of rice were produced in 1938, Louisiana and Texas together raising more than 80 per cent of the total. Even during the recent period of large domestic production, importations have continued at about the same rate as in former years, and the United States is one of two exceptional years, have been comparatively small, thus suggesting a largely increased home consumption.

Amusements.

ACADEMY—To-Night ROSE STAHL

IN THE CHORUS GIRL

A COMEDY, BY JAMES FORBES. PRICES, 50c. to \$1.50.

Academy of Music

Hinsaw Grand Opera Quartette

TUESDAY, November 16th

ACADEMY—Sat., Nov. 20th

MATINEE AND NIGHT, THE WEST POINT MUSICAL PLAY.

THE GOLDEN GIRL

Prices: Matinee, 25c. to \$1. Night, 35c. to \$1.50.

BIJOU—This Week

A Romantic Story of 1774, Entitled CHARLOTTE TEMPLE

BY THEODORE KREMER. Next Week—The Successful Musical Comedy, The Burgomaster

400,000 Volts of Electricity Shoot Through Jeffries's Body

NEW YORK, November 14.—Jim Jeffries declares that electricity is working wonders with his crooked arm, and that in a few months his massive paw will hang naturally at his side. Jeff took the treatment again last night, and Dr. De Kraft sent 400,000 volts swirling through his body, double the amount he received a few nights ago. Jeff said all he felt was a tingling of his right arm and placed the bare elbow into a sort of electric bake oven. The doctor explained to Jeff that there was nothing to fear, and that the tendons of his elbow, but that the large inside muscle had contracted when he allowed the arm to get cold, and it was now in a state of ball game in Los Angeles.

It became necessary therefore to heat the elbow, and to do this the muscle would expand, before the electricity was sent through it. Jeff held the arm in the little oven for fully three-quarters of an hour, until the perspiration ran down his face in streams. The arm properly heated, the doctor wired two thin metal plates and then bent them around each elbow, the plates in turn bound tightly with long cloth bandages.

Jeff then took his seat in the wicker reclining chair, the wires were attached to the batteries, and the current was turned on. The force of the voltage shook his entire frame, and his right arm thrived violently and was lifted into the air. The noise caused by the spark was deafening, and it jerked like lightning. The current was increased gradually until the doctor turned and said: "Four hundred thousand volts."

It Was Hard to Believe.

The writer meekly suggested to the doctor that there were six or seven people in New York who were inclined to scoff at the idea of Jeffries or any other man receiving 200,000 volts, to say nothing of 400,000. "Thereby showing a lack of knowledge when it comes to electricity," the man of sparks replied. "At Sing Sing they send a man to his death in an electric chair with 1,800 volts, 15 amperes. Volts represent the unit of speed, amperes, the quantity of electricity. Mr. Jeffries, there in the chair, is receiving but six-tenths of one milli-ampere, the smallest possible fraction of what a man needs to die in an electric chair at Sing Sing, and it is tearing through Jeffries's body with a speed of 400,000 volts, so you see it's plain that it is amperes and not voltage that kills."

When Jeffries received the full force the lights were turned out, and the reason for this, Dr. De Kraft said, was that the place was so charged with electricity that it was difficult to breathe. For a distance of three feet all around Jeff the force of the current was plainly perceptible, for it was like an autumn breeze. Once in darkness, everything in the room seemed to emit blue flame. Jeffries raised his wired right arm, and electricity blazed from each finger. It was leaving his hand so rapidly that the flame appeared as a blue finger tip. Beyond the red portion the flame appeared blue.

When the lights were turned on again every hair in Jeffries's head was standing straight up on end. As he stepped down from the chair the doctor pressed his fingers against Jim's trouser leg, and the cloth was charged with electricity that a flame of fire followed every contact of the finger tip and textile.

CLOSING DAY PROVES SAD DISAPPOINTMENT

CINCINNATI, OHIO, November 14.—The closing of the state meet at Latonia race track was a disappointment. The warm weather brought out an immense crowd, but a strong wind deterred the aviators from attempting any flights until almost dark. Finally, Knudsen and Beachey, in their dirigibles, made a couple of excellent flights around the track. Willard and Curtiss also rose in their aeroplanes, but only covered the race track stretch.

Two of the three balloons which were to have started in a race to the Atlantic Coast met with accidents

Blow for Racing.

HOT SPRINGS, ARK., November 14.—Horse racing, Arkansas suffered a severe blow in the death in New York of Dan A. Stuart. He, with John Condon, of Chicago, owned the Oakland race course in Hot Springs. Stuart was the principal fighter of the anti-betting law in Arkansas.

Tigers Still Winning.

HAVANA, November 14.—The Detroit American League baseball team to-day defeated the Almendares team by a score of 4 to 0.

All Virginia Sun-Cured Leaf is sold in Richmond.

Richmond makes all the Pure Virginia Sun-Cured Chewing Tobacco.

Grape is the best Sun-Cured Chewing Tobacco made in Richmond.

Therefore, Grape is the best Old Virginia Sun-Cured Chew in the world.

Each Grape plug 10c.

Some people are fooled sometimes by spurious brands of Old Virginia Sun-Cured Tobacco; but no sensible man is fooled all the time into taking something called "just as good as Grape." Some dealers sometimes push off to their customers these inferior imitations of "Grape" on account of the larger profit.

Made in Richmond by

R.A. PATTERSON TOBACCO CO.

The Name Patterson on Tobacco Stands for Quality.

TENNIS TEAM HAS TRIUMPHAL TOUR

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] CHAPLAIN HILL, N. C., November 14.—The Varsity tennis team, composed of S. Venable and G. M. Pountain, has returned from its triumphant tour of Virginia. Carolina defeated Randolph-Macon, Richmond College, Washington and Lee and the University of Virginia. The scores were as follows:

	Singles	Doubles
Carolina.....	40	60
Randolph-Macon.....	0	0
Carolina.....	40	60
Richmond College.....	0	0
Carolina.....	40	60
University of Virginia.....	0	0
Carolina.....	40	20
Washington and Lee.....	0	30
Total: Carolina, 370; opponents, 30.		

AMUSEMENTS.

ARE SWEET AWAY

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., November 14.—Automobile records in three-mile and five-mile track were swept away this afternoon on the new Fair Grounds loop. In the three-mile race, the team of Virginia, Carolina defeated Randolph-Macon, Richmond College, Washington and Lee and the University of Virginia. The scores were as follows:

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Carolina.....	40	20
Washington and Lee.....	0	30
Total: Carolina, 370; opponents, 30.		

Frenchman Put to Sleep.

NEW ORLEANS, November 14.—Ad Wolf, of California, knocked out Henri Piet, ex-champion lightweight of France, in the second round of a scheduled 20-round bout before the West Side Athletic Club this afternoon.

A terrific fight swung to the jaw put the Frenchman on the floor for the count of six in the first part of the second round, and in the final, culminating in a crashing jab to the stomach, put him out permanently a minute later.

Volga weighed 139 pounds and Piet about 134.

Ready for Good Roads Meet.

NEW ORLEANS, November 14.—Five carloads of racing automobiles, mechanics and race enthusiasts will leave Atlanta to-morrow to participate in the good roads race meet to be held on the Fair Grounds race course here Saturday and Sunday, November 20 and 21, under the auspices of the New Orleans Automobile Club. Fred J. Wagner, of New York, will act as starter.

The cars entered represent the fastest made in the United States and several foreign countries.

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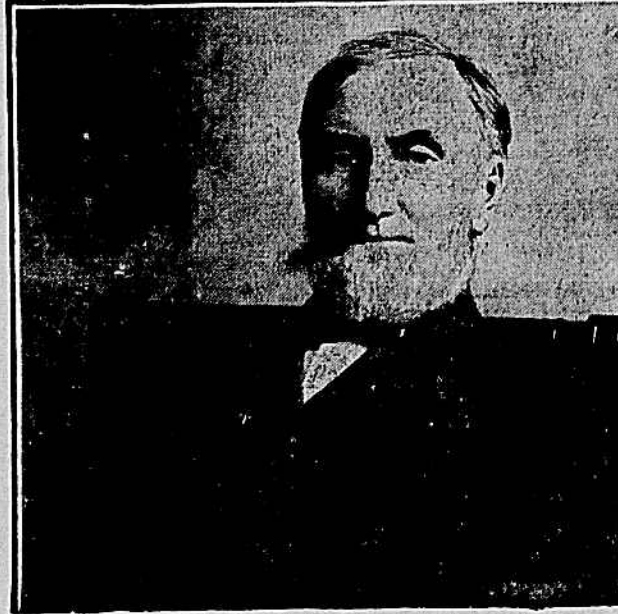
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"Uncle Joe," Baseball Magnate



[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] WASHINGTON, D. C., November 14.—After failing to buy the South Bend franchise, in the Central League and transfer it to Danville, Uncle Joe Cannon, Speaker of the House of Representatives, has now obtained a place in the Central League, and is going to become the envy of all the heroes of the game.

Interest in the Danville team.

The deal has been pending for a number of weeks, owing to the representatives of the two leagues taking up the matter of redistricting the territory. "Uncle Joe" will be a live factor with the club during the summer months, and he is going to become the envy of all the heroes of the game.

AMUSEMENTS.

MRS. HENRY SIEGEL RECALLS SEANCE

One of Party Which Witnessed Performance of Signora Eusapia Paladino.

NEW YORK, November 14.—Mrs. Henry Siegel is among those who have witnessed in Italy the performance of Signora Eusapia Paladino, the medium, who is here to demonstrate her occult powers before American scientists. Mrs. Siegel is a member of both the English and the American Societies of Physical Research, and she retained the medium for a special seance last April in the studio of Ezekiel, a sculptor, in Rome. Among those present besides Mrs. Siegel were the Princess Radziwill and several other men and women of social prominence.

The little party of